

Light Rail Case Study Orléans



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Orléans, France, has much in common with Cambridge.

layout and scale to the system proposed by Cambridge Connect, and is a practical example of how to serve the community effectively.

Two lines laid out as a “cross” provide good coverage of the city, with 51 stations and a total length of 29 km (~18 miles). Line A (18 km) opened in

Orléans lies 120km SE of Paris on the River Loire. Designated a World Heritage Site, the city has a population comparable to Cambridge. Orléans has one of the world’s oldest universities, with ~20k students.

Orléans has a modern tramway which carries ~18 million passengers/yr. The Orléans tram network is similar in

Tramway d’Orléans carries over 18 million passengers per year



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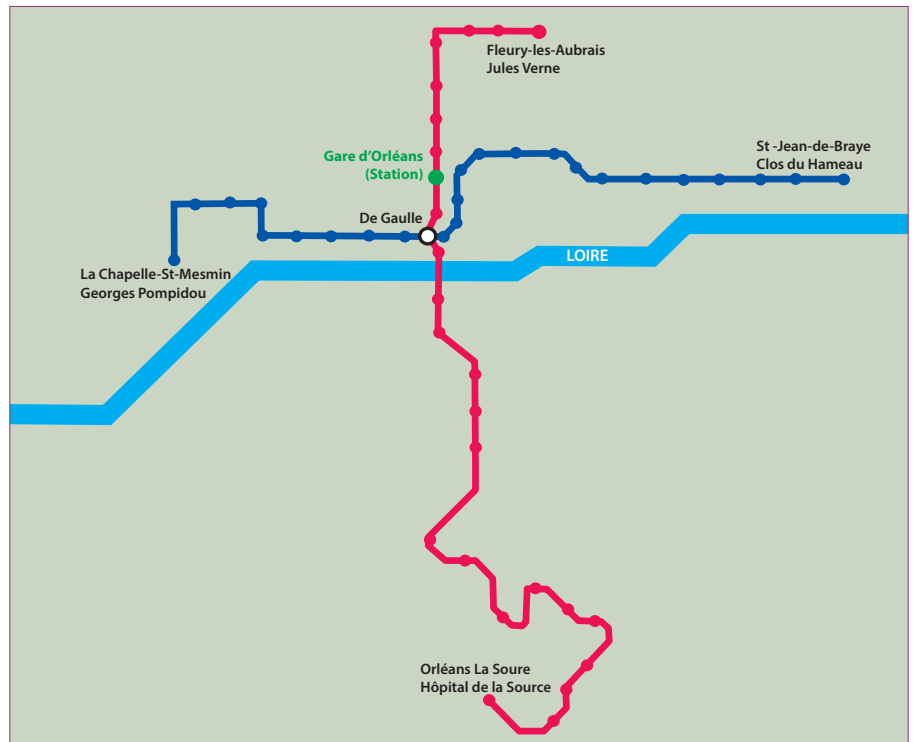


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2000 and Line B (11 km) quickly followed in 2005.

The tramway has both segregated and street-running sections with the daytime service running every 5 minutes, and night-time 15 minutes. Core tram services connect with mainline train services at Gare des Aubrais and Gare M. Riobe.

Opened in 2000, Tramway d'Orléans has a total length of 29km and 51 stations



facts

Case Study authors & date	Gordon Theobald (2024)	Service frequency	5 minutes (peak times)
Location	France	Track gauge	1,435 mm (4 ft 8+1/2 in)
City population	120,840	Number of trams by supplier(s)	21 Alstom Citadis 302 trams (line B)
Regional population	285,926	Opened (year)	2000 (2005 Line B)
City area	27.50 km ²	Cost per km	~€9.8m (Line B) (2005)
Regional area	289.50 km ²	Passengers / year	18.46m
Number of lines	Two (Line A north to south) (Line B east to west)	Passengers / day	~50,000
Number of stations	51	Operating revenue (annual)	~€31m (~£26.5m)
System length	29 km (17.8 miles)	Typical fare	Adult: €1.70